SUMMER STOCK.—Our large and elegant stock supmer CLOTHING is now ready and on suc, embracing any specializes and extent to be found nowhere else, forming together the largest stock of devrable SUMMER CLOTHING we we over got up, at very moderate but fixed prices.

D. DEVLIN & CO.

Ros. 256, 259 and 250 Broadway, oor. Warren-st.

CHOICE CLOTHING .- Our friends will find at the pstabishment known as Granite Hall, No. 142 Fulton-st, a very bloice assortment of Summen CLOTHING, which the proprietor, E. DEGROOT, offers at reduced prices. Call and examine his

Ladies going into the country wishing their sup addres going into the chairs at 12/; S.ippers, Tes of Shoks can find Lit on Gaiters at 12/; S.ippers, Tes of Shia and Buskins, from 5/ to 10/; Indis Rubbers &c of Shia, and Buskins, from 5/ to 10/; Indis Rubbers, &c of Shia, Boys, Missee' at G. Children's Boots and Shoes, of all kinds Boys, Missee' at J. B. Miller & Co's, No. (34 Canal-st.

WHERE IS FLESHING?-This question is prob-

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. - One thousand SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—One should be added to the carmings of a good operation with one of Singer's latest improved high-speed Machines. The session for quilting linkings and for other profitable work is alone at hand, and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or is large manufacturing establishments, are vastly supported to every other kind can be proved by thousands who use them, and is beyond disputs. New Machines exchanged for old and inferior ones on the usual liberal terms.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 338 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
With Stearns & Marvin's improvement,
Secured by the celebrated La Bette Powder-Proof Lock, with a
small key—sil made under the immediate inspection of our Mr.
Stearns, who has for fourteen years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has
been consumed in one of them
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
For sale by
Nos. 40 Murray and 145 Water-st.
Burgiss-Proof Safes and Money Chests made to order. Secondband Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, from at different manufacturers—making the largest assortment in cits—besides 15 Second-Hand Plance—all of which will be I at prices that defy competition. Plance to rent, and rent swed on purchase, at H. Warzars's, flo. S33 Broadway, has the d. repaired, polished, brized and moved. Cash paid Second-hand Plance. Music at reduced prices.

NUTTING'S KOLICON-A new Musical Instru-NUTTING'S ANDLIUM—A ROW SAURCE LIBERT OF SAURCE AND SAU

GROVER & BAKER'S FAMILY SEWING MAns.—Would you lossen the labor increase the leisure, and o'e the health of your wife and daughters, and make home or! Purobase without delay this invaluable article, at No

HIBRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—Into bove celebrated Safes, with Had Patent Powder-Proof Lock, as an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other freedy hnow, and their bistory is their culosy.

For sais at Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-at., (sw. York.

8. C. Herring & Co.

JET ORNAMENTS .- New patterns of Brace iels, Ear-Rings, Fins, Nockiacos, Sleeve Buttons, Stude, Shawl Pins, Cuff Pins, &c. Also, Sco-oh Pebble Shawl Pins, a great Ossorne Boardman & Townsen's No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring st.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. - Abernethy's insidious You edy, blue pill, pervades the system with a mineral poison, while Holloway's great medicine, composed exclusively of wegerable extracts, regulates every life rai function, and leaves no sting behind. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 staiden-lang, New York, and No 244 Straid, London; and by all Druggists, at 26. 624c. and \$1 per pot or box.

Wigs - Hair-Dye - Wigs. - Batchelor's Wise and Tourexs have improvements possilat to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty. Sace and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. 12 private rooms for applying his famous Drx. Solf at BatCHELOK's, No. 223 Broadway.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 cents and 10 cents) FOR

New Pork Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1856.

A limited number of advertisements are taken in THE WARRIY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 169,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than Tuesday of each week.

SENATE, July 10 .- Various amendments were made to the Icdian Appropriation bill, and the bill was peased. The Foreign Relations Committee proposed to make the salary of our Minister to France \$17,500 to make the Sandwich Islands salary \$6,000, and to allow Ministers to England and France each a clerk at \$1 500 a year. The Senate then struck out from the Navy bill the section reviving the title and rank of Admiral. Adjourned.

House, July 10 .- The resolution to inquire into alleged frauds in the construction of public buildings was adopted and a Committee appointed. The Brooks assault case was then taken up. After debate by Mesers. Howard, Comins, Cobb, Pennington and Foster, the House adjourned without coming to a vote.

The steamer had not been heard from at Sandy Hook at one o'clock this morning.

A little effort on the part of a few friends of Freedom in the Seventh Ward has produced a most gratifying and even astonishing result. Of the two hundred signatures to the call for a Fremost meeting published in our columns this morning, probably not over one hundred voted the Republican ticket last Fall-the remainder being about equalit divided between the supporters of the "Democratic" and the "American" tickets. while many warm supporters of the young Pathfacder of the West declined to sign on account of having kastily joined the Filtmore and Donelson Club last Winter, or from still belonging to the Know-Nothing Council in the ward. It is certain, however, that the other wards which intend to compete for the honor of giving Fremont the Largest majority will have a powerful competitor in the Old Seventh.

We commend to the attention of our readers a letter which we publish this morning, to which we have prefixed the title of Counsels of an Old Line Whig. The writer is a gentleman fully entitled to that appellation, and we shall be greatly disappointed if his calm and judicious suggestions fail to impress the minds of those to whom they are peculiarly addressed. It is hardly necessary for us to say that, while we concur in the conclusions of our correspondent, we do not agree with his wiews in every respect, but we are willing that every side and every shade of opinion should have

We call "tention to the appeal on behalf of Lamartine, which will be found on another page. That illustrious statesman and poet eminently meetts the sympathy and practical aid of the Amarican people.

Interesting preceedings of the Convention of Kansas Aid Committees, in session yesterday at Buffelo, are given uz der our Telegraphic head.

The Old Line Whigh of Maryland held a Conveguion yest roug, the doings of which are reported in another column.

A cumber of dispatones from our special cor-

respondent in Kanesa are given on another page They bring down the history of events in that illfated Territory to the eve of the Fourth of July, when the State Legislature was dispersed by Sumner's dragoons. Some corrections of the statements of the renowned Capt. H. Clay Pate are also given by parties who have met that formidable individual in actual warfare.

The Ithaca Journal, for nearly thirty years the Democratic organ in Tompkins County, and the only paper published in that important county, this week takes down the flag of Buchanan and Breckenridge, and runs up that of Fremont and Dayton, giving unanswerable reasons therefor. The Angelica Reporter, the Democratic organ in Allegany County, we hear, has done likewise. The Evening Post, of this city, St Lawrence Republican, Ogdensburgh, and Ousego Democrat, Cooperstown, took ground with the Republicans last Fall. The Republic, Buffalo, Democratic Reflector, Madison County, Cayuga New Era, Auburn, Pulaski Demecrat, Oswego County, and several other influential journals which supported the Soft Democratic ticket last Fall, hailed the Philadelphia nominations with joy, and gave them a ready as well as hearty support. Of the surviving Van Buren Free-Soil journals of 1848, we think a decided preponderance in influence, if not in number, is now enlisted on the side of Free Kansas and Fremont.

Quite a number of influential Free-Soil Democrate, including Preston King, Abijah Mann, Bradford R Wood, Philip Dorsheimer, and William C. Bryant, last Fall declared for the Republican organization. Those who have recently taken ground for Fremont certainly outnumber and outweigh those who favor Buchanan. Among then we note George Rathbun, Martin Grover, Benjamin Welch, jr., Henry R. Seiden, Timothy Jenkins, Nathaniel Jones, Peter Outwater, and-but we may as well stop here, though we might name at least a hundred who would be widely recognized as Democratic leaders from the days of Jackson till now. A New York Democratic party without these and those who closely sympathize with them is a shadow without the substance. It will be observed that some of these supported Gen. Cass against Van Buren and Taylor in 1848. To talk, as some appear to do, of carrying this State for Buchanan, is to fly in the face of probabilities quite as strong as those which foreshadowed its vote for Gen. Taylor in 1848.

The South-American party at present evinces more vitality and vigor in our State than does that which enjoys the sympathies and fraternity of by for the larger share of the Missouri Border Ruffians. The Fillmore party has a nucleus of positive strength in the old Silver-Grey element of other days-an element formidable rather from the wealth and social influence than the number of its votaries. Should Mr. Fillmore continue in the field, we shall not be surprised to see his vote count up fully one hundred thousand. We believe Fremont's majority will be quite as large in such case as in that of Fillmore's withdrawal. But the friends of Mr. Fillmore are deceived by a miscalculation which none beside can overlook. For the last two years they have been trading on borrowed capital-that, namely, of the more vindictive Hard Shells, who, knowing that their own ticket could not succeed, cast their votes so as to tell most effectively against the Softs and the Republicans. The factitious additions from this source to the Know Nothing strength at each of our last two State elections are to be counted by tens of thousands. Most of these have now gone back to Buchanan, whom they with reason regard as standing on the Hard-Shell platform; some will vote for Fremont, leaving very few to support Fillmore.

We would by no means say anything calculated to paralyze exertion by proclaiming it superfluous. We mean to work on till the Election, and expect others to do so, but with reference rather to the election of a Free Soil Congress, and to the necessary influence of an overwhelming insjority here on other States than because it is needed to carry Frement and Dayton in triumph through our own. We shall be grievously disappointed if any concur-rence of adverse circumstances should reduce Col. Fremont's majority in this State below Sixty Thousand.

Institutions and contrivances for getting money easily have never been wanting in this metropolis, but we have never heard of one which seemed better adapted for efficacious operation upon the peckets of its subjects than the "Southern Rights " and Union Congress," a copy of whose constitu-tion has just been laid before us. In the preface to this document we are told, more luminously than grammatically, that, as between the North and the South "the unhappy condition of public affairs " are too well known." From the same source we learn that "the prominent characteristics of Southerners is to be social and communicative." Accordingly it is proposed to "assemble nightly "in social and commercial intercourse," the "Southerners and Union-loving citizens" who may be present in New-York-whether around a fare table or some other center of "social and "commercial intercourse," is not mentioned. However, the founders of this new order anticipate that it will gradually get within its control the entire trade between the North and South, for which purpose we venture to suggest that it ought to guarautee the debts of the latter and make good the losses of the former-a function in which we undertake that it will not meet with the slightest opposition from any quarter. How far short of this oble end the Congress is likely to fall, may be judged from the following extract of its constitu-

"ART. 8. The Commercial Committee shall consist of twenty-five or more members, elected by the Congress, residing in various States, whose duty shall be to regulate, advies and influence the trade of the South, so as to confine the commerce between the South and the North within the keeping of Union-safety merchants and men. Said Committee are invested with a power within themselves that these actions and proceedings may be recorded, subject to the use of the officers of the Congress only."

We submit that the power of the Committee is too much restricted by this article. To record their own proceedings is not very difficult, and bardly required so pompous an article; but if they had only been authorized to pay out of their own peckets the doubtful debts of Southern members, not to mention Northern ones, there would have been something respectable about the enterprise, and the Southern Rights Congress would have come worthy to be counted among the famous char-

itable institutions of New-York. We are glad, however, to perceive, from another article of this Constitution, that the Southern Rights and Union Congress still proposes to act as benevolent establishment. All Southerners are to have their distresses relieved by it " without distinction." "From whatever region," says the Constitution, "a Southerner may come, he can find friends and be protected." This will be cheering news to a large number of Southerners

hitherto had no friends and no protection except from the conductors and purveyors of the Underg. ound Railroad. The number of such Southerners is now currently reported to be very large, and their attuation powerfully appeals to the sympathies of all humane persons. They may well rejoice that so highly-respectable and powerful an secciation has been formed to protect them "without distinction," "from whatever region they may come." As a matter of course, the place of business and the names of the officers who direct this Society are not made public in the pamphlet which has been sent us; but should we become acquainted with them we shall be happy to impart the information privately to any one who may desire to know.

"An Onondaga Farmer," in an article which we published some time ago, marked by Italics a statement which he probably considers very forcible, and which we will therefore attend to. It is as follows:

as follows:

"You insist that it is for the interest of the wool-growers to have wool duty-free, and you say that the making wool duty-free in England, Germany and France, has 'quickened the market and enhanced the 'price of wool throughout the world.' It would appear to follow that, if the United States were to do likewise, the effect would be to raise the price of wool still higher. If the manufacturers thought that Free trade in wool would make wool higher, they would not te likely to favor the measure; and if Free trade will make the raw material bigher, why will not Free trade make the same material when turned into cloth higher? Why would not Free trade in iron make iron in Pennsylvania higher? If Free trade will raise the price of wool, why not Free trade raise the price of everything?"

-As our correspondent does not appear to take issue with us on our statement of fact, we will proceed to consider his deductions therefrom:

1. We do indeed believe that Iron would be higher on the average among us if American Iron were not and never had been protected, and we have many times given facts which justify this conviction. But it by no means results from this that it would be better for our Iron-makers to have Iron admitted duty free. We are morally certain that newspapers would be decidedly dearer in this country if British newspapers could replace and supplant them just as British Iron or Calico can supplant that made in this country; and yet we are equally sure that our Newspaper business is far more flourishing than it would be with an active and formidable foreign competition for the supply of our home markets, a consequent irregular and limited demand, rendering higher prices absolutely necessary. Our habitual readers will not need a fuller elucidation of this point.

2. Now, then, it is our firm conviction that admitting Wool free would start a good many Woolen factories now idle, and decidedly enlarge the demand for American Wool. Is this hard to understand? Let us suppose that the raw material for a piece of cloth now costs one hundred dollars, and that the abolition of the Wool-duty would enable the manufacturer to procure the coarser half of that material thirty per cent. cheaper than at present-that is, for thirty-five dollars. Now he can afford to pay fifty-five for the other half-making the entire cost ninety dollars-and still make at a profit a fabric which he could before only have made at a loss. Is this hard to understand?

3. The whole controversy hinges on two points: 1. Will the admission of coarse, cheap Wool, free of duty, enlarge or diminish the Home demand for American Wool? 2. Or, in case the Home demand for Wool should not be increased, will the increased demand for other farm products to subsist the additional labor employed in factories fully compensate the farmers for the decreased consumption of their Wool ? We believe the farmers will profit both ways-that more of their Wool will be required in consequence of the remission of duty, and that many families will be withdrawn from the list of competitors and transformed into profitable customers of our food-growers.

-Our general idea is, that whatever tends to bring producers and consumers nearer together, benefits both. We do not imply by this, as Free-Traders obstinately affirm, that it would be wise to foster the production of Ice in Ceylon or of Pineapples in Greenland, in defiance of natural laws. Now if it be true that coarse, inferior wool can b produced on the snowless Pampas of South Amerca at a cost of five to ten cents per pound, we doubt the wisdom of inciting our farmers to attempt the growing of such Wool; while it by no means follows that we should go without it. The better qualities we believe can and should be economically produced in this country; and we therefore desire a tariff on Wool essentially like that of 1842-admitting Wool which costs less than seven or eight cents per pound substantially free, and imposing a stiff Protective duty on the better qualities. Such is the tariff which commends itself to our judgment; if we were now called to act on the subject, we should take the best we could get. And it is our decided conviction that, as between the present tariff and the entire abolition of Wool duties, the latter would be the more advantageous to both manufacturers and farmers.

Suppose Mr. Burlingame or Mr. Buffinton had taken offense at something uttered by Senator Butler or Senator Douglas in one of his late speeches against Free Kansas, and bad thereupon dogged bim with accomplices for days, and had finally surprised him in his seat in the Senate chamber. and there assailed and beaten him to the floor as Brooks, backed by Keitt and Edmundson, actually did beat Senator Sumner, does any one believe that meetings would have been held in Northern cities, ard resolutions passed approving of the assault and its consequences?-that gold-headed canes and other costly presents would have been offered in profusion to the assailant?—that the Senate would have declared itself impotent to protect its members sitting in their seats ?- and that the United States District Court would have complacently listened to a studied harangue from the chiefculprit, justifying and glorifying the outrage, and thereupon preceeded to let him off with a fine of \$300 Where is the man who believes that this would have been the course of events if an eminent Southern or Doughface Senator had been surprised, stricken down and teaten in his seat by a Northern Repre-

The Albany Argus doesn't see anything in the Summer case to justify excitement, because "Democrats" have, in numerous instances, bear assaulted. bruis-d. and even killed, by political adversaries. But it is not the mere fact of assault—it is the virtual justification of it by whole communities and men in high places-tha, excites such general indignation. If the bruising, maining and killing of unarmed and unresisting Democrats had been applanded and seconded by presents from Governors, resolves of public meetings, and plaudits in leading journals, then there would be some fairness in the comparison. It is not the fact that Pro-Slavery men commit crimes, but that they are treated by a who are traveling North this season, and who have great portion of their party as if those crimes wore

virtues, that arouses and maddens. Who can be so blind as not to see the distinction?

A Buffalo friend, who cannot misstate and is not mistaken, assures us that Miss Fh'imore, the only and estimable daughter of the present South American candidate for President, received a large part of her education in a Roman Catholic Seminary, and that she was for a considerable time a boards in that institution! How the hair of The Papress must stand on end at this terrible revelation! How it must shake the musical intonations of J. B., and so shatter the nerves of Erastus as to render him incapable, for the next two or three weeks, of preceeding with the composition of his Governor's Message! It may calm the agitation of some venerable ladies, whether in or out of pantaloons to be assured that Miss Fillmore at maturity was not only very well educated, but as far from bigotry or superstition as a lady of large understanding and unusual intelligence need be.

The Express speaks of

"The Seward Jesuits, who are new using Colonel Fremont in the double character of a Roman Catholic and a Protestant."

We have already repeatedly challenged that paper to show where, when, or how, any supporter of Col. Fremont ever presented him " in the charseter of a Roman Catholic," or in any other religious character than that in which he was baptized, reared, educated, and confirmed-namely, that of a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Express meets this challenge with silence, but persists in the untruth as if it had not been exposed and branded. What can be done with a sheet so reckless even of the semblance of

The Daily News, Newport, Ky., carries at its head the names of the People's candidates, Fremont and Dayton.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 9, 1856. In the House, to-day, Mr. Cragin, of N. H. offered a resolution from the Committee on Printing, providing for the printing of one hundred thousand copies of the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the assault upon Mr. Summer, and moved the previous question. The yeas and nays were called, and the resolution was

yeas and nays were called, and the resolution was lost. Mr. Cobb then offered a resolution to print ten thousand copies, which was carried.

The subject of the expulsion of Preston S. Brooks for the assault upon Senator Sumner was called up, and Mr. CLINGMAN of North Carolina apologized for the crime in a speech of low, vulgar billingegate, such as would disgrace a groggery discussion. He was followed by Mr. BINGHAM of discussion. He was followed by Mr. BINGHAM of Ohio in a speech of great research, boldness and power. It commanded the closest attention of the whole House, and was pronounced the greatest speech of the session. He characterized the act of the Member from South Carolina (Mr. Brooks) as not only an assault under the law, but a contempt of the House, a violation of the oath under which he holds his place, and a crime against the life of the people. During the delivery of this able speech the Members left their seats in the outer circles of the Hall and drew near to the Speaker,

so attracted were they by his eloquence.

Mr. ORR of South Carolina obtained the floor next and gave way to his colleague (Mr. Brooks), who addressed the last speaker (Mr. Ringham), saying that in his speech he had twice asserted that he (Mr. Brooks) had, in committing the act alleged, violated his oath as a member of that House. He (Brooks) wished to ask the gentleman if by that he meant to declare that he (Brooks) was guilty of meant to declare that he (Brooks) was guilty of perjury. Mr. BINGHAM replied that such a thought had never entered his mind. His reason for saying —— Here Mr. Brooks expressed himself satisfied and both gentlemen took their seats, and Mr. ORR went on in a speech occupying an hour in delivery, wherein he reviewed the testimony elicited in the case and made the most of the evidence of Dr. Boyle, the President of the Bu-chanan Club in this city, who attended Mr. Sum-ner for a time, for want of a better. He endeav-ored to show that Brooks had provocation, but failed. He cited a period when parliamentary privileges in England excited the apprehension of the good people there, and thought the constitu-tional privileges which some men assume in the United States were enough to excite the apprehensions of good people here! He said an attempt had been made to create political capital out of the alleged assault; that eighty odd men had voted to have one hundred thousand copies of the report of the Kansas Investigating Committee printed for

electioneering purposes.

Mr. Hickman of Penn. (considerably excited)
said he voted for the printing of one hundred said he voted for the printing of one hundred thousand copies of the report; and if the gentle-man from South Carolina (Mr. Orr) asserted that he did so for electioneering purposes, it was false!
(Sensation, and fifty men on their feet.)
Mr. KEITT at this time seemed to be agitating about on his seat a good deal, as if to say, "Some

of you hold me," whereupon two or three gentle-men did hold him, but seemed greatly disappointed in finding how small an effort it required.

Mr. BUFFINTON of Mass. cried, "Let him

up:" but he wouldn't get up.
Mr. ORR went on, and closed his hour indorsing fully one of the vilest outrages ever committed upon a defenseless man and against the Constitu-tion of the United States.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio asked the unanimous

consent of the House to introduce a resolution changing the hour of meeting from 12 m. to 11 a. m. Objection was made, and the resolution was Mr. Comins of Massachusetts moved that the

House adjourn, which was carried, and he will be entitled to the floor to morrow.

Prior to adjournment Mr. CAMPBELL stated that he desired to bring the House to vote on the

subject of the assault upon Mr. Sumner to-mor-row, but the expression from both sides of the chamber was decidedly opposed to such a propo-sition. The subject will probably occupy the House the remainder of the week.

During the debate on the subject to-day. Sena-tors Butler of South Carolina and Mason of Vir-

ginia were attentive listeners.

While on the subject of Brooks, I am reminded of the extraordinary speech which he was allowed to make before Judge Crawford's Court, in this District, yesterday, in which there occurs a bit of special pleading for a culprit now in prison in this listrict for shooting the seducer of his sister. I refer to the following language: "Where a sister's dishonor is blotted out with the blood of her destroyer, an intelligent and wholesome public opinion, embodied in an intelligent and virtuous jury, always has and always will control the law, and popular sentiment will applaud what the books may condemn."

The President has not yet replied to Gov. Recder's testimony

The Senate has been employed all day in debate upon a resolution providing for printing 20,000 cepies of Douglas and Toombe's Kansas bill, for electioneering purposes, without the Yeas and Nays on adopting Geyer's and Douglas's amendments: Gep. Wilson said he was william.

them the benefit of the trick, and would vote for it. This rather confused the Border Ruffians, who immediately began to think they had made a who immediately began to think they had made a confession. He said he told his friends, long time ago, that the Slavery question should not be agitated in either House of Congress. The worst thing that could possibly happen to the country (Buchanan) was the recent discussion on the Slavery question in the Senate and House. He mourned over the existing state of things, and well he might.

A Republidan meeting is to be held at Yonkers this evening, when WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT and GEO. W. Curris will address the people.

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 10, 1856, Lieut-Governor Roberts of Kansas, arrived here this morning, and informed me that the report that the Toombs bill was amended and got through the Senate through his influence, to save Pennsylvanis, is not true. He suggested several amendmendments, but the only ones of importance were discarded, viz: declaring the Territorial Legislature and laws null and void, and restoring to the people of Kansas all their Constitutional rights. Before leaving Washington to go East, he placed in the hands of Senator Bigler of Pennsylvania a letter, under date of July 1, exposing the wickedness of the Toombe bill, showing that it was unconstitutional and opposed to Democratic principles, and was more oppressive than any other act performed or attempted by the Administration. enator Bigler had this in his pecket when he veted for the Toombe bill. Gov. Boberts will analyze that bill in a letter shortly to be published in The New-York Evening Post, and is about taking the stump in Pennsylvania against Buchane

Gen. Lowry, former private secretary of Governor Reeder, arrived here this evening from New-England, where he has been stumping for Fremont. He is about taking the stump in Pennsylvania. He has always been a Democrat of the Hunker school, and voted for Pierce. Kansas is well represented in Washington on both sides.

The Senate has been engaged all day on Indian affairs. The House continued its discussions on Brocks's assault case, and Messrs. Comings of Massachusetts and Pennington of New-Jersey supported the Majority Report, and Cobb and Foster of Georgia advocated the bludgeon. Mr. Comings's speech was a bold denunciation of the murderous act. Mr. Pennington's was a most searching analysis of the whole case. Mr. Foster was a follower of the Prince of Peace. Mr. Oliver is laboring hard on his Minority Report, the gist of which is that the Missourians were provoked to invade Karsas by acts of the Emigrant Aid Society in the North, especially in Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON ITEMS. Special Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 10, 1856.

The Administration is intensely alarmed at Mr. Ball's charge of corruption and bribery on public building expenditures. Capt. Morgan, a one thousand six hundred dollar clerk in the office of Capt. Bowman, Military Architect, was dismissed yesterdsy in connection with these charges.

Mr. Pennington's speech on Brooks gravels the chivalry. It is much admired for ability and digni-

The conferences of leading Republicans with the North American Committee on the Vice-Presidency were friendly and cordial, but the decision is to

elect Dayton. Live Oak George's letter is a damper on the Fillmoreans and the Buchaneers. It insures union in New-York and Pennsylvania.

There are signs of a Southern insurrection ngainst Buchanan. New pledges will probably be required relative to squatter sovereignty.

FROM WASHINGTON.
Washington, Thursday, July 10, 1856.
In the Herbert murder case, which was formally opened this morting, yesterday having been spent in selecting a jury. The testimony for the prosecution was closed at the adjournment of the Court, although the counsel for the prisoner unsuccessfully insisted that it was the duty of Government to have present all who witnessed the killing of Keating. The syidence was substantially the same as that elicited before the examining Justice. The prisoner occupies a seat in the dock, and is occasionally cheered by the conversation of distinguished friends. A dense crowd was present.
The President has appointed Thomas E. Miller of Ohio Consul at Bordeaux, and Isaac W. Bowditch Consul at Constantinople.

Consul at Constantinople.

The Court of Claims adjourned to-day indefinitely.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, July 10, 1856.

The Senate made sundry amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill. The bill was passed.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to amend the act of last session to remodel the diplomatic and consular system, which was made the special order for Monday next.

The principal changes proposed are, making the salary of the Minister to France the same as England, 317,500; raising Austria to a full mission, with \$12,000 salary; making the saiary of the Sandwich Island mission \$6,000; allowing the Ministers to France and England cach a clerk at a salary of \$1,500 a year.

The bill to amend the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy was taken up. Several amendments were made, it cluding the striking out of the section reviving the grade of admiral. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House took up Mr. Bail's resolution asking for a select Committee to inquire into the subject of alleged frauds in constructing public buildings.

Mr. ELLIOTT remarked that the resolution charged improper conduct upon efficers of the Treasury. He was authorized to say that Scretary Guthrie will shrink from no investigation, and he doubted not the run or would turn out a slanderous political falsehood.

Mr. BALL replied that there was no insituation in the resolution against Mr. Guthrie. The preamble thereto embodies an affidavit reflecting on certain officers, and thus is the basis of the proposed inquiry.

After further debate the resolution was passed.

Mesers. Ball, Kennett, Buroet, King and Cadwallader were appointed the Committee.

The consideration of the report of the Committee relative to the Brooks assault on Mr. Sumner was resumed. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COMINS of Mass. said he had heard no terms of condemnation of the assault which did injustice to the perpetrator. In contemplating the report of the Cemmittee and the issue involved, all local, political, personal feelings sunk into insignificance. He a-ked not sympathy for Mr. Sumner, nor a vindication of Massachusetts, but implored every member who loved peace, quiet and order to join as one man and roll back the tide of ruffian violence which was becoming prominent, prevalent and arrogant. The murderous bow which falled Sumner fell not on Massachusetts more than any other State. The slave power having failed to sustain itself in it tellectual conflict recorted to brute force, and with a bludgeon beat Freedom over the head. The slave power has trampled the Constitution in the dust. There is very little more for the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Cobb) to do 'chan draw marginal black lines around it and write the word "expunge" across its face. In his remarks Mr. Comir alluded to the mission to South Carolina of Samuel Mr. COMINS of Mass. said he had heard no terms expunge" across its face. In his remarks mr. Com-s altaded to the mission to South Carolina of Samuel

Mr. AIKEN interrupted, pronouncing, on his own raibility, one of Mr. Comirs's statements false,

This produced some excitement.

This produced some excitement.

Mr. LETCHER rose to a question of order, that what may have occurred in South Carolina had nothing to do with the issue rending.

Mr. HALLOW likewise interposed, saying that the remarks of Mr. Comins were irrelevant.

Mr. GIDDINGS earnestly called him to order.

The SPEAKER defined the rights of members in debate, not to interrupt Mr. Comins.

Mr. LETCHER old not insist on his point of order.

Mr. COMINS resumed, expressing his amazement Mr. COMINS resumed, expressing his amazement

debate, not to interrupt Mr. Commis.

Mr. LETCHER oid not insist on his point of order.

Mr. COMINS resumed, expressing his amazement at the stern stolicity of the Senate concerning their privileges and dignity, at which a deadly blow was aimed. In conclusion, he referred in commendation to the remarks of James Watson Webb, that the outrage merited death on the sput, to be administered by any one present. Could the friends of Mr. Brooks object to his expulsion from the House?

Mr. COBB of Ga, said he had hoped no disposition would have been evinced to avoid the issue furnished by that assault, which was made in consequence of Mr. Sumner's Anti-Slavery speech or sentiments, not founded in truth nor supported by cyldence. Let the

question be met hirly. The testimony showed that the assent was made in consequence of a personal insult offered to a friend and kinsman of Brooks, and the indignity cast on the Rate which Brooks in part represented. It was so stated by Mr. Summer as the reason given by Mr. Brooks at the time the assent was made. As to drawing black lines around the Constitution, as recommended by Mr. Comias, he who was prepared for the dameable deed might do it. It was to part of his duty, and the invitation met no response in his heart.

Mr. COMINS said he alinded to the Siave Power, Mr. COBB, continuing, remarked that he raised his voice in behalf of the Constitution, pleuted himself or its provisions and called on gentlemen to enforce them. He then argued that this was not such a question as instified the jorisdiction of the House. The Constitution protected members only so far as was necessary to legislative purposes; beyond this they were on a level with their humblest constituents and responsible for libels they might utter. With regard to Edmundson and Keits, whom a majority of the Committee proposed to censure, they were guilty of no disorderly behavior within the province of the House to punish; neither was principal nor accessory to the assault. Because they took no steps to prevent the perpetration of the act, or inform Mr. Summer of his danger, the Committee say their neglect is reprehensible; thus in effect proposing to punish a man who, receiving a confidential communication, fails to become pubble informer.

Mr. PESNINGTON remarked, if Mr. Ort, yestermarked, if mr. Ort, yestermarked, it has a man who received the second and become pubble informer. Mr PENNINGTON remarked, if Mr. Ort, yest

Mr PENNINGTON remarked, if Mr. Oir, rester-day, instituted what was not broadly asserted, that the object was to make peditical capital, it was interly unfounded in fact, so far as he was concerned, and, therefore, he gave it a flat denial. He argued is sup-pert of the principles advanced by the report of the Committee, saying that he imputed to Brooks no mur-derous purpose; but in the eye of the law the weapon used was a murderous one, and wielded in a murderous manner.

manner.

Mr. FOSTER said he had re personal acquaintance with either Mr. Sumner or Mr. Brooks, and hence could argue the subject dispassionately. He contended that it was as clear to him as the sun in heaven, that the House, under the Constitution, had no jurisdiction in the premises. He condemned the inflammatory appeals resorted to in this case.

Without action the House adjourned.

THE CONVENTION OF KANSAS ATD COM-MITTEES.

BUYFALO, Thursday, July 10, 1856.

The Kansas Convention met at Kremlin Hall yes-terday, Gov. Reeder presiding. The stated object of the Convention is to secure as far as possible unity and efficiency of action throughout the country in behalf of Freedom for Kansas. A Committee to draw up resolutions was appointed. Most of the Session was consumed in addresses upon the wrongs and wents of Kansas.

W. Barnes of New-York, and W. F. Mainy of Hi-nois, were appointed Secretaries, and Z. Chandler of Michigan, W. Penn Clark of Iowa, and Thos. Russell

Michigan, W. Penn Clark of Rows, and Table. Rusself of Massachusetts, Vice Presidents.

A Committee of thirteen was appointed to report a plan for the aid of Kansas.

A letter was received from Gen. Lane recommending routes by which to march troops through lowa into Kansas. Referred to the Committee.

A letter was received from Gen. Lane recommending routes by which to march troops through lowa into Kansas. Referred to the Committee.

SECOND DAY.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 10, 1858.

This morning the following resolutions were reported by the Committee and adopted:

Received That we will proceed to appoint a National Kanses. Committee of wise and upright men, to whose discretion the whole conduct of our sear-of cause shall be entrusted; that said Committee hall be composed of one person trous cash date, so far as there are States in which a suitable person can be found; and that five additional members shall be put upon the Committee who are to reside in the City of Chicago; and that three shall constitute a quorum, and Chicago be the usual place of meeting of the Committee.

Resolved, That, by all that is precious and ergent in the alsims of Kanses and Liberty, we call on the friends of justice shall committee a quorum, and Chicago be the usual places of meeting of the Committee of the country town and and humanity to organizations, for the purpose of obtaining monthly subscriptions of money to enable the National Committee to bring to a speedy and successful closes the great word waich we shall commit that the contributions of such month should not fall short of \$100. That the contributions of such month should not fall short of \$100. That the contributions of such month should not fall short of \$100. That the contributions of such month should not fall short of \$100. That the contributions of such month should not fall short of \$100. That the contributions of such month should not fall short of \$100. That the convention recommend to all emigrants to Kanses to travel through the State of lows, and that Goard should not be paid to the Committee by the Isla day of August, those of the precise be ure sully requested to establish a daily mail, via Nebreska, to Monnt Picasant and Burilancu, lows.

Gerrit Smith introduced resolutions that armed mon must be sent to Kanses to low and the fall should be such to the f The matter was referred to Attorney-General Butter by General Jackson. He decided on three points: First, That no Territorial Legislature had a right to authorize the formation of a State Constitution, because it could not go outside of its defined powers, which are to govern the Territory, pass laws for that purpose, and carry on the machinery for the Territorial Government. Second, That the people have the power in primary meetings to originate a proceeding for the formation of a State Constitution or to adopt one, upon which to apply for admission. This power is given by the Constitution under which the people have a right to assemble together and potition Congress for relief. If the people of the Territory consider Territorial Government a grievance they can petition Cangress to remove that grievance, but Congress has only power to remove it by admitting the Territory as a State. In order to do this a State Constitution must be submitted by the petitioners upon which Congress can act. The machinery must be complete in all its parts and then set in motion by Congress. The third question decided by Attorney-General Butler was, "How far can the people proceed in the formation of a State Constitution?" He argues that the State machinery must be perfect in all its parts before it can be admitted. The people of the Territory have a right to appoint every officer necessary to a State organization, and to choose a United States Senator. They must then apply to Congress to put it in motion. If they put it in motion themselves then they transcend their duties, because they come in conflict with the Government of the United States. Governor Reeder Usen proceeded to say that every person who desires to put Kansa in the wrong asserts that the Free-State men ties, because they come in conflict with the Government of the United States. Governor Reeder then proceeded to say that every person who desires to put Kansas in the wrong asserts that the Free-State men put the machinery in motion themselves. This is unqualifiedly false. They have done no such thing, but have only done as nine other States did—that is, they assembled together without previous action of the Territorial Legislature on Congress, formed a Constitution, elected officers, and applied for admission into the Union, the fauther, quoted the authority of Mr. Buchanan, who on the admission of Michigan into the Union, held in the Secate that any action of the Territorial Legislature authorizing the people to form a State Government was null and void, and that the power was with the people alone. He had asked if any Ser after would deay that position and no one had answered but General Cass, whose apprehension was so terribly excited because Marshal Stevens had declared martial law in Washington Territory, and trampled the Constitution under foot by refusing to a low a Judge to hold Court. He was deaf, dumb and blind to the outrages in Kansas, and shut the door through which he had himself entered against that State.

Governor Reeder then opposed Gerrit Smith's resolutions as being too nitra

Governor Reeder then opposed Gerrit Smith's reso-

Governor Reeder then opposed Gerrit Smith's resolutions as being too nitra.

Mr. Page said they were offered, and only contemplated moral fighting in Kansas.

Gerritt Smith replied that he was glad Mr. Page was the interpreter of his own resolutions, and that he had explained that he only meant fighting—he would not say in a Pickwickian, but in a moral sense. The difference between Mr. Page and himself was, that the former would use moral, while he would use physical force. In reply to Governor Reeder, he said that the resolutions did not declare war against the Federal Government, or against the Missouri Border Ruffians. They recommended sending armed men to Kaessas to resist armed force there. The only difference between himself and Gov. Reeder was, that the latter desired to wait before resisting, while he believed that the time for resistance had already arrived. If the object of the Cenvention was to distribute good books and

time for resistance had already arrived. If the object of the Convention was to distribute good books and agricultural implements in Kansur, it was doubtless a good ore. They might raise their huncred thousand dollars mouthly to do so, but they would have no money from him. He had given all the money he could spare for such things, and felt that he was now called upon to conf thete monas to arm men and send them out to light. He continued to arge at length the necessity for bold action. Now he saw and understood the surden change that had taken place in the last two maps has in the opinions of these